Oct. 1, 1907.

E. H. Gastrock

JOHN T. BALL,
Meridian, Miss.
Commission Merchant
AND
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
MOLASSES, SUGAR, FLOUR,
RICE, TOBACCO, &c.
WILL BUY ALL KINDS OF
Country Produce
AND
COTTON.
—I—
Just received and to arrive
1250 Bundles FACTORY THREAD,
300 Bushels Salt
[JUST RECEIVED]
100 PAIR NO. 10 COTTON
CARDS!
COFFEE RICE
MOLASSES
Wheat & Rice Flour
SUGAR,
Common to choice Brown;
Centrifugal to choice White
TOBACCO Brooms
LETTER PAPER, ENVELOPES
Epsom Salts, Castor Oil,
Opium, Laudanum, Spirits Turpentine,
CAVALRY SADDLES,
Carriage Materials:
Such as
CARRIAGE WINDOWS
BOLTS (Assorted Sizes)
SHOE-MAKERS' TOOLS, &c. &c.
mh19

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT MERIDIAN:
Southern Road—from Vicksburg 3 a m
" " to " 7 a m
M. & O. Road—to Mobile 8.45 a m
" " to " 9.40 p m
" " to Corinth 4.20 a m
" " to " 6.20 p m
Meridian & Selma—from Selma 4 p m
" " to " 1 p m
By JOHN T. BALL, Merchant,
nov 29-tf Meridian.

PRINTERS' INK,
MANUFACTURED BY
B. A. RANDALL & CO,
MARIETA, ... GEORGIA.
BOOK. News and colored ink, of an excellent quality, and warranted equal to the best northern make.
Book Ink, at 50 cents to $4 per pound, in cans of one to ten pounds.
News Ink, (fine) 30 cents per pound for all orders of 100 pounds and upwards.
News Ink, (very fine) at 40 cents per pound, in kegs of 25 and 50 pounds.
Colored Inks, at $1 to $8 per pound, in half pound and cans.
☞ Every paper inserting this advertisement for one month and sending us a copy of their paper, will receive pay for the same upon purchas ng three times the amount of their bill from us.
may3 1m B. A. RANDALL & CO.

S. H. GŒTZEL & CO,
Booksellers & Publishers,
MOBILE, ALA.
Letter Paper, Envelopes, Pens,
Medical, Law and
SCHOOL-BOOKS.
mh19 33 Dauphin St. 14tf

JUST OUT
A STRANGE STORY
BY BULWER.
COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME
AT $3,00
Published and for sale by
S. H. GŒTZEL & CO.,
mar 17 4m Mobile, Ala.

FAIR WARNING!
ALL persons indebted to the school fund of Lauderdale county, will please call at the Treasurer's office in Marion, between this date and the 1st day of July next, and pay all the money that has accrued on their notes, and renew all notes that are past due for three years. All who neglect this notice, will be sued unfashionably at the next August term of the circuit court.
By order of the Board of School Commissioners for Lauderdale county.
L. B. HANCOCK,
Treasurer.
Marion, April 10, 1863. 3m

MERIDIAN JOURNAL.

BY W. BREWER. MERIDIAN, MISS., JUNE 20, 1863. VOLUME I, NO 27

FIRST CONGESS.

SENATE.

Alabama.
Wm L Yancey ..... Clement C Clay
Arkansas.
Robt W Johnson ..... Chas B Mitchell
Florida.
Aug E Maxwell ..... Jas M Baker
Georgia.
Benj H Hill ..... H V Johnston
Kentucky.
Henry C Burnett ..... Wm E Simms
Louisiana.
Edward Sparrow ..... Thos J Semmes
Mississippi.
Albert G Brown ..... Jas Phelan
Missouri.
John B Clarke ..... R L Y Peyton
North Carolina.
George Davis ..... Wm T Dortch
South Carolina.
Robt W Barnwell ..... Jas L Orr
Tennessee.
Gus A Henry ..... L Cheves Haynes
Texas.
Louis T Wigfall ..... Wm S Oldham
Virginia.
Robt M T Hunter ..... A T Caperton
Total 26.

LOWER HOUSE:

Alabama.
Thos J Foster ..... Wm R Smith
John P Ralls ..... J L M Curry
Francis S Lyon ..... Wm P Chilton
David Clopton ..... Jas L Pugh
Edward S Dargan
Arkansas.
Felix J Balsom ..... G D Royster
A H Garland ..... T B Hanley
Florida.
Jas B Dawkins ..... Robt B Hilton
Georgia.
Julian Hartridge ..... C J Munnerlyn
Hines Holt ..... A H Keenan
D W Lewis ..... Wm W Clark
Robt P Trippe ..... L J Gartrell
H Strickland ..... Aug R Wright
Kentucky.
Alfred Boyd ..... J W Crockett
H E Reed ..... Geo. W Kving
J S Chrisman ..... T L Burnett
H W Bruce ..... S S Scott
E M Bruce ..... J W Moore
R J Breckinridge ..... J M Elliott
Louisiana.
Chas J Vallien ..... Chas M Conrad
Duncan F Kenner ..... J J Dupree
Thos Lewis ..... John Perkins Jr
Mississippi.
J W Clapp ..... Reuben Davis
Israel Welch ..... H C Chambers
O R Singleton ..... E Barksdale
John J McRae
Missouri.
[Unknown.]
North Carolina.
Wm N H Smith ..... R R Bridgers
O R Keenan ..... T D McDowell
A H Arrington ..... J R McLean
T S Ashe ..... W Lander
B S Gaither ..... A T Davidson
South Carolina.
John McQueen ..... Wm P Miles
L M Ayer ..... M L Bonham
J Farrow ..... W W Boyce
Tennessee.
I J B Heiskell ..... 2 W G Swan
3 W H Tibbs ..... 4 J H Gardenshire
5 H S Foote ..... 6 M P Gentry
7 G W Jones ..... 8 T Meneese
9 J D C Atkins ..... 10—Bullock
11 D M Currin
Texas.
1 J A Wilcox ..... 2 Peter W Gray
3 C C Herbert ..... 4 B Sexton
5 M Graham ..... 6 B H Epperson
Virginia.
1 M R H Garnett ..... 2 J B Chamblisn
3 Jas Lyons ..... 4 R A Pryor
5 T S Bocock ..... 6 J Goode
7 J P Holcombe ..... 8 D C Dejarnette
9 Wm Smith ..... 10 A R Boteler
11 J B Baldwin ..... 12 W R Stanley
13 W Preston ..... 14 A G Jenkins
15 R Johnson ..... 16 C W Russell

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

IN the matter of the petition of W F Alford, administrator of David Hall, dec'd, to declare said estate insolvent.

On examining and filing of said petition, it is ordered by the court that said administrator give six months notice by publication in the Meridian *Journal* a newspaper published at Meridian in Lauderdale county, Miss. notifying all creditors to come forward and have their claims duly probated and registered in the registry of claims, kept by the clerk within twelve months from the date of the first publication, or they will be forever barred.

W. F. ALFORD, Adm'r.
3-6 m

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate court of Lauderdale county, I will proceed to sell, on the 27th day of June, 1863, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, AT *LAUDERDALE STATION* in said county, all the perishable property of the estate of William Strait, deceased, consisting in part of the following property, viz:

Beds, bedsteads, cooking utensils, household furniture, &c., and a sack of salt.

Also, one likely NEGRO WOMAN named Rebecca, the property of said estate.

PETER HIGGINS,
Administrator.
may 27-4t

SOUTHERN HOUSE.

J. Jones, Pro'r.

The undersigned has opened his new hotel in Meridian (back of the Quartermaster's office) and is prepared to accommodate the public in a manner to please all who may favor him with their patronage.

Boarding per day $2 00
" " week 10 00
" " month 35 00

Transient boarders will be charged $2 50 per day.

The rooms of the house are large and well ventilated, and the table will be supplied with the best the market will afford.

J. JONES.
apr 24-tf

Exchange Notice, No. 58

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, May 9, 1863.

THE following Confederate officers and men have been duly exchanged and are hereby so declared:

1. All officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to May 6, 1863.

2. All officers captured at any place before the 1st of April, 1863, who have been released on parole.

3. All men captured in North Carolina or Virginia before the 1st of March, 1863, who have been released on parole.

4. The officers and men captured and paroled by Gen. S. P. Carter, in his expedition to East Tennessee in December last.

5. The officers and men captured and paroled by Brig. Gen. Col. Stewart at Van Buren, Arkansas, January 25, 1863; by Col Dickey in December, 1862, in his march to the Mobile & Ohio Railroad; and by Captain Cameron at Corinth, Miss., in December, 1862.

6. The officers and men paroled at Oxford, Mississippi, on the 23d of December, 1862; at Jacksonport, Ark., on the 17th of January, 1863; and at Baton Rouge, La., on the 23d of February 1863.

7. All persons who have been captured on the sea, or the waters leading to the same, or upon the seacoast of the Confederate or the United States, at any time previous to the twenty-fifth, 1863.

8. All civilians who have been arrested at any time before the 6th of May, 1863, and released on parole, are discharged from any and every obligation contained in said parole. If any such person has taken any oath of allegiance to the United States, or given any bond, of if his release was accompanied by any other condition he is discharged from the same.

9. If any persons embraced in any of the foregoing sections, or to any section of any previous Exchange Notice, wherein they are declared exchanged, are in any Federal prison they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

ROBERT OULD,
may 23-6t Agent of Exchange.

PROSPECTUS OF THE EASTERN CLARION!

THE publishers of the *Eastern Clarion* intend removing their office from Paulding to Meridian, and establishing in connection with the weekly, a daily paper.

The first number of

THE DAILY CLARION

will be issued at Meridian, Miss., on the 10th of June next, or as soon thereafter as the necessary arrangements can be made. It will contain the latest news by telegraph, with a variety of reading matter, and will be the cheapest daily paper in the Confederate States.

Daily Clarion, per annum $6,00
6 months 3,00
1 month 1,00

THE EASTERN CLARION

will be published weekly on a full sheet, and enlarged as soon as paper of the proper size can be obtained. It will contain the choicest of the matter published in the daily, general and telegraphic news, an agricultural department, and a selected or original story in each number.

Weekly one year $4,00
six months 2,00

HEADQ'RS, STATE MISSISSIPPI,
ADJ'T & INSP. GEN'S OFFICE,
Meridian, May 25, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, } Notice is hereby
No. 138. } given that the several military departments of the State are established at Meridian, Lauderdale county, and all business will be addressed to the chiefs of the respective departments at this place till further orders.

By order of
JOHN J. PETTUS,
Gov. & Commander in Chief.
JONES S. HAMILTON, Adj't General.

☞ All newspapers in the State insert three times and forward bills to the Quartermaster General. [may26-3t

NOTICE

To the Citizens of Mississippi.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
JACKSON, May 13, 1863.

THE seat of government has been temporarily removed to MERIDIAN, Lauderdale county, where those having business with the executive and civil departments will address or call, until further notice.

☞ Newspapers in the State publish these times and charge the State of Mississippi.
may 27-3t

JUST ISSUED THE CONFEDERATE.

By a South Carolinian..... $1,50
S. H. GŒTZEL & Co.,
Mobile Ala.
CHARLESTON, May 26.

JUST OUT GREAT EXPECTATIONS

By CHARLES DICKENS (Boz).
Price..... $2,00
S. H. GŒTZEL & Co.,
mar 1-tf MOBILE, ALA.

A HISTORICAL MAP OF THE SEIGE OF VICKSBURG;

Its Approaches by Yazoo Pass and other routes: a Map—By Capt. Hosea.
Price..... $1,00
S. H. GŒTZEL & Co.,
Publishers & Booksellers,
march4 tf Mobile, Ala.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. SHORTRIDGE announces to the public that he has opened a tailoring establishment at *MARION STATION*, where he will do all work in his line with neatness and dispatch. [may 4-6t

STOLEN.

AT the Meridian depot, a Saddle, Bridle and Martingale, all in good order. Any one finding or securing the same, will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the depot, or informing the undersigned of their whereabouts.

C. C. NEAL.
may 20-tf

THE Meridian Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK BY
WILLIS BREWER.
$8 PER ANNUM---IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates.

square	3 mos.	6 m	1 y	column	3 mos.	6 m	1 y
1	$6	$9	$15	1	$25	$40	$75
2	12	18	25	2	40	75	125
3	18	25	35	3	60	100	175
4	25	35	50	4	75	125	225
5	30	45	65	5	90	150	275
6	35	55	80	6	100	175	325
7	40	65	90	7	120	200	375
8	45	75	100	8	140	225	425

A square is 10 lines or less.

Payment in advance will be required for transient advertisements; quarterly for yearly ones.

☞ Announcements of deaths and marriages $1 each. Obituaries charged as advertisements.

Poetry.

THE YOUNG WIDOW.

She is modest, she is bashful—
Free and easy, but not bold—
Like an apple, ripe and mellow,
Not too young and not too old.

Half inviting, half repulsing,
Now advancing, and now shy,
There is mischief in her dimple,
There is danger in her eye.

She has studied human nature,
She is schooled in all her arts,
She has taken her diploma
In the mysteries of all hearts.
She can tell the very moment
When to sigh and when to smile,
Oh! a maid is something charming,
But a widow, all the while.

You are sad! how very serious
Will her handsome face become;
Are you angry? she is wretched,
Lonely, friendless, tearful, dumb.
Are you mirthful? how her laughter,
Silver sounding, will ring out;
She can lure, and catch, and play you,
As the angler does the trout.

Ye old bachelors of forty,
Who have grown so bold and wise—
Young Americans of twenty,
With your love-looks in your eyes,
You may practice all the lessons
Taught by Cupid since the fall;
But I know a little widow
Who can catch and fool you all.

Napoleon III.

Mr. Kingslake, in his "Invasion of the Crimea," reviews the history of Napoleon III, with a caustic pen. Of the massacre of the Boulevards on the 4th of December, 1852, speaking of the slaughter from the Rue de Sentier to the western extremity of the Boulevard Montmartre, he observes that the streets were thronged with soldiers, and the slain were a number that will never be counted; but among all these slayers and slain there was not one combatant.

There was no fight, no riot, no fray, no quarrel, no dispute. What happened was a slaughter of unarmed men, women and children. Where they lay the dead bore witness. Corpses lying apart struck deeper into people's memory than the dead who were lying in heaps. Some were haunted with the look of an old man with silver hair whose only weapon was the umbrella which lay at his side. Some shudder-ed because of seeing the gay rider of the Boulevard sitting dead against the wall of a house, and scarce parted from the cigar which lay on the ground near his hand. Some carried in their minds the sight of a printer's boy leaning back against a shop front, because though the boy was killed, the proofs sheets which he was carrying had remained in his hands, and were red with his blood, and were fluttering in the wind.

One grand object was gained by these military operations. They effectually stopped the laugh against the silent, torpid man who had undertaken to succeed his uncle. The comic side of the plot of December 2 passed quite out of view. The new power was from that time a thing which all men respect, "the great fact." One of the rebels engaged declared that his regiment alone had killed 2,400 men.—Paris, on the 5th December, looked like a city struck down by a plague. The Parisians are not afraid to look on street fighting, but an English writer says that some of the people retreating from the scenes of slaughter were afterwards met by men who had never before seen it.

These, then, Louis Bonaparte was discovered, at once and forever, from the effects which until that day had incessantly paralyzed him. France was substantially cowed, and now was the time to disarm her. In a few weeks twenty six thousand five hundred men, sworn to the belief that they were citizens who would dare something for the honor and liberty of their country, were seized and transported without trial or law under a retro operative decree of the plotters.

These were the acts by which Louis Napoleon founded his powers his power, and thus he was enabled to sit, like the czar, and govern the movements of the police, the regiments, the forts, and the ships of France, by his sole will.

The list of deserters lately presented to the Yankee President measured thirty three feet in length.

From the North.

We have great pleasure in giving to our readers the following extracts from a letter written by an intelligent Southern gentleman, now in the territory of the enemy. He is every way competent to give a report of things there worthy of our confidence. His statement will be found both important and interesting. His letter is dated New York, April 24th, and reaches us in twenty days, via Nassau.

As to public affairs, you hear everything of importance from the newspapers. But no pen can depict the corruption and insanity of the Northern people. They are manifestly a ruined people; they have lost their liberties; they are trembling on the brink of financial ruin; they are destined either to sink into abject bondage, or else to deliver themselves from it by fearful political convulsions; and even that will reign of anarchy will be followed by the despotism from which it is a temporary relief. The foundations are broken up; society is disorganized; there is no bond to hold them together; they hold no truths, religious, moral, or political. The only tie at present is the fictitious hope of bringing back the South by conquest or otherwise, in some sort of reign with them.

Dr. Tyng expressed the idea precisely the other day, thus: "I have made up my mind that this must be *one* country; it may be so, either under Federal or Confederate rule, and I care very little, but one it must be." Were President Davis to come here to-morrow the whole population would bow at his feet, and every preacher would prove from the Bible that he is the rightful Chief Magistrate, and that Lincoln is a vile imposter, and the people would say, Amen! But let this fond hope be destroyed, let the independence of the South be established, and this country would go to pieces. New York would secede; perhaps the Middle States would go off, and New England would be left like Tyre, a place for the fisherman to dry his nets on. Nothing can prevent it but the strong hand of military despotism, such as, I believe, this famous government is about to establish. The ballot is already an antiquated and exploded humbug, the people are still permitted to deposit their votes, it is true, but the administration counts the numbers required, and makes the soldiers vote. In Connecticut Thos. H. Seymour, a true man, who has opposed the war from the beginning, and who is openly in favor of peace and of granting the independence of the South, was beaten in this way; the government found that he would have a majority, so they sent five thousand soldiers from Hooker's army and from Washington to vote. But as the transportation of so many is expensive, they have improved upon the plan, by allowing soldiers to vote by proxy.

In Wisconsin, the Democrats had a majority of the votes polled in the State, but by proxy votes sent from soldiers in the field turned the scale. It is notorious that they allow no soldiers to vote against the government; an officer was dismissed the service in New Hampshire for distributing Democratic tickets.

You will not understand me as intimating any addition for the Democratic party, or regret at the results of the elections. The two parties are alike despicable, except, so far as a portion of the democratic party is in favor of instant peace, and if it must be separations—that is of separation rather than war. But most, even of these latter men, cherish a lingering hope that the Union will be eventually restored. The North is dependent on the South as a market for the manufactures of the Eastern States, and for the produce of the Western; the democratic party here is so anxious to procure the aid of the South in overthrowing the Republicans; the thinking men are so afraid, that decrepid the consequent prostration of the South the heterogeneous population of the North will be enabled to govern itself—that putting all these and other influences together, they cling to the hope of the Union with the tenacity of a drowning man at a straw.

The finest idea of a thunder storm extant, was when Wiggins came home tight. Now Wiggins is a teacher, and had, drank too much lemonade, or something. He came into the room among his wife and daughters, and just then he tumbled over the cradle and fell whop on the floor. After a while he rose and said:

"Wife are you hurt?"

"No."

"Girls are you hurt?"

"No."

"Terrible clap, wasn't it?"

☞ "If we scrutinize the lives of men of genius, we shall find that activity and persistence are their leading peculiarities. Obstacles cannot intimidate, nor labor weary, nor drudgery disgust them."

☞ At the sacking of Minchowka, a Polish town, the Russians in the frenzy for liquor, attacked an apothecary's shop and drank everything liquid they could lay their hands on. Twenty died the next day.

From Mexico.

The steamship Sheldrake arrived at New York on the 1st instant, from Havana the 25th ult. She brought an extra of the Diario de la Marina, just before she sailed, announcing the arrival from Vera Cruz of the French war steamer Darien, with important dispatches from Gen. Forey, French commander in Mexico, to the Emperor Napoleon.

These dispatches are said to contain the announcement of the occupation of Puebla by the French forces, preceded by the unconditional surrender of Gen. Ortega, with 23 other Mexican Generals, and 200 other officers, and 17,000 men. It appears, according to the account which has reached us, that on May 8, General Commonfort, commanding the Mexican forces outside the city, attacked the French forces in the rear, his object being to favor the entrance into the city of a convoy of provisions and ammunition. He was defeated, losing 2,500 men and a part of his artillery and equipage, and his object was frustrated. Gen. Forey received some heavy artillery, with which he opened upon the principal fort on the 16th, and succeeded in breaching it. An assault was then ordered, when further resistance on the part of the Mexicans ceased, and the place was surrendered as above stated. It is further stated that on the 29th a division of the French army left for the City of Mexico. Puebla was to be garrisoned by a sufficient force to protect it from the guerrillas, and the rest of the army was to follow toward the capital immediately.

The Diario de la Marina of May 27, states that it is in possession of information, obtained through an authorized channel, which not only confirms the account of the occupation of the city by the French troops, but gives also interesting details, which the source from which they are received allows it (the Diario) to call official.

On Saturday, May 16, the French troops, which had opened a parallel of 180 metres from the Fort of Totimehcacan, opened an artillery fire, which was well kept up against the fort, and dismounted all its guns.

The besieged defended themselves with valor.

The next day the parallels were advanced to a short distance from the works of defence. Then the Mexican General Mendoza presented himself to General Forey in his camp, and asked him to permit the Mexican troops to leave Puebla with their arms and part of their artillery; on this condition the place would surrender. Gen. Forey refused promptly to accept this offer.

At 5 o'clock the bearer of a flag of truce presented himself to Gen. Forey with a letter from Gen. Gonzales Ortega, communicating to him that he would surrender unconditionally with all his troops. Thereupon Col. Maneque, the second chief of the staff, proceeded to occupy the place with the first battalion of Chasseurs under the command of Couroy, and a platoon of hussars.

The surrender of the place was effected peaceably. On May 19th, at 11 o'clock, the French troops continued entering Puebla, and Gen. Forey likewise effected his entry. A salute of 101 guns were fired at that moment.

On May 20th, Gen. Bazaine, at the head of a corps consisting of two divisions, commenced the march upon the city of Mexico.

Daniel O'Connell.

Bulwer Lytton's long poem, entitled "St. Stephens," has come to a conclusion in *Blackwood*. The closing lines are about O'Connell, who has at length found an Englishman—and a Tory at that—to praise him:

Pass by his faults, his heart be here allow'd,
Mighty as Chatham's, give him but va
crowd;
Hear him in senates, second rate at best,
Clear in a statement, happy in a jest;
Sought he to shine, then certain to displease;
Tawdry, yet coarse-grained, tinsel upon
frieze;
His titan strength must touch what gave it
birth
Hear him to mobs, and on his mother earth!
Once to my sight, the giant thus was
given,
Walked by wide air and roofed by boundless
heaven.
Beneath his feet the human ocean lay,
And wave on wave dashed into space away.
Methought no clarion could have sent its
sound
Even to the centre of the hosts around.
And, as I thought, rose the sonorous roll,
As from some church tower swings the silvery bell.
Aloft and clear fro a airy tide to tide,
It glided, easy as a bird may glide;
To the last verge of that vast audience sent,
Is played with such vile passion as it went;
Now stirred the uproar, now the murmur
stilled,
And sobs or laughter answered as it willed.

☞ Irving says in Salmagundi a few prophetic words: "When I die, I hope to leave behind me more substantial proofs of virtue than will be found in my epitaph, and more lasting memorials than churches built or hospitals endowed with wealth wrung from the hard hand of poverty, by an unfeeling landlord, or an unprincipled knave."

☞ Rosecrans was dining at the St. Cloud in Nashville the other day with his staff, when a plate of strong butter was placed before him. The Dutchman tasted it, looked as dismal as a man after taking a dose of strychnine, turn'd up his red nose, arose from the table and saluted the butterdish with mock gravity, remarking: "Gentlemen, that butter out-ranks me."

☞ A modest editor says:

"If we have offended any man he is at liberty to call at our office and get a short but brilliant quotation of our opinion of him sent to him in a new but bad way on anything about it."

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK.

Jackson, June 14.—Convoy of Kazes is out in the N. Y. *Times*. His views are regarded as those of the Abolition wing of the Abolition party. He says there are few reflecting minds that have not come to the conclusion that the independence of the South is an established fact, whether recognized or not. The war, therefore, becomes simply an instrument in the hands of political managers to effect results for their own personal ends. As things continued, I would sacrifice the Union to freedom any morning before breakfast.

The Times says the peace party is growing dominant in New Jersey, Ohio and Connecticut. Unless the administration discards its radical policy and secures a speedy and decisive success in the field, the demand for peace will be presented in such a form as to compel obedience.

The enemy landed seventy five thousand strong at Grand Gulf on the 27th of April and where attacked by Bowen's, Grays and Tracy's brigades, who fell back after a gallant resistance. The enemy advanced in the direction of Jackson.

Our forces fought them on the 12th of May and on the 14th, at Clinton and Mississippi Springs. They occupied Jackson on the 16th sacked the place, and evacuated it on the 16th On the 23d Pemberton gave Little Baker's Creek but was forced to fall back. He repeated the attack on 22nd at Big Black bridge, and again forced to retire, losing a number of guns. On the 24th, Grant laid siege to Vicksburg. On the 29th, he made an assault on our works and was repulsed every time with immense slaughter. On the 3th, he renewed the assault with the same success. On the 31st his troops refused to renew the assault; the idea of taking the place storm was abandoned and he fell to ditching. By a series of parallels he has at present gotten within 300 yards of our outer works, mounted heavy siege pieces and opened fire, without doing any damage so far. Our loss in the series of attacks is six thousand, that of the enemy, between forty and fifty thousand.—Grant's present force does not exceed 60,000, notwithstanding heavy reinforcements have reached him numbers having been swept of by sickness and desertion. As for fears felt in regard to the subsistance of our garrison, below is a statement of their daily rations now issued: one fourth of a pound bacon, half pound beef, five eighths pound meal, the usual allowance of peas, rice, sugar and molasses. Approved.

By command of Maj. Gen. Breckinridge.

JOHN A. BUCKNER, A. A. G.

PASCOLA, June 15.

Col. Dobbins last week tobd a steamboat to the Arkansas shore, and sacked and burned her. He has an independent command of 800 men.

Banks reports to Washington that the conduct of his niggers in uniform at Port Hudson was heroic. No troops showed more daring. They made three charges on the rebel batteries and held their position all night.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says Mason's presence in Paris has strengthened the report of the approaching negotiation of the Confederacy.

Gen. Herron, with a division from St. Louis, is by this time at Vicksburg. The Cincinnati Commercial says it is the intention to commit the Democratic party in the loyal States to the peace movement. The nomination of Vallandigham for Governor will be considered, North and South, as a distinct declaration that the Democratic party in Ohio is in favor of peace at any price.

The Commercial hears of no corresponding effort for peace in the South. There is nothing from that quarter but war.

Emerson Etheridge's answer to an invitation by the Judiciary of *Memphis* to be present at the celebration of the Federal occupation of that city, is full of sarcasm and irony. He is down heavy on the Administration.—The Yankees had cleaned out his plantation. His letter was received with groans and hisses.

RICHMOND, June 15.

The following additional items are from the Chronicle, of the 13th:

"A Cairo dispatch, of the 12th, says: The steamer St. Cloud, is up from Vicksburg, which place she left on *Monday*. In the fight at *Milliken's Bend*, on Saturday, our forces were less than 10,000, including 600 negroes. The rebels were held at bay until the gunboats came to our assistance. Our loss was 300 negroes and 24 whites killed, and about the same number wounded. The rebel's left 100 on the field.

Whilst the steamer *Maple Leaf* was conveying three hundred Confederate officers from Fortress Monroe to Fort Delaware, on Wednesday, the prisoners overpowered the guard, captured the boat and ran her in near the Virginia shore, when all but 26 escaped.—Gen. Dix sent his cavalry after them, but up to the latest advices had not recaptured one.

RICHMOND, June 16.

Fernando Wood's speech at the Peace Convention was the boldest yet. He declared the Union is never going; denounced a further prosecution of the war as an impious resistance to the manifest will of Heaven; eulogized Vallandigham, and dared and defied the Administration to assign Burnside to the command of New York.

He announced his readiness to die resisting the Lincoln tyranny, and called on the People to avenge him if he fell.

The Convention numbered 30,000; was united and determined in spirit, and adopted an address and resolutions of a similar defiant tone.

The directors of the Mobile and Ohio railroad have declared a dividend of six per cent., payable on the 1st prox. This will be the first return ever received by the stockholders of that company.

A Comedy of Errors.

At the time when the celebrated Kemble was manager of the Covent Garden Theatre, a gentleman called to confer with him about an engagement for his only daughter. It so happened that Kemble expected about this same hour the visit of a horse dealer, from whom he wished to buy a team.—Kemble, imagining the stranger was the expected horse dealer, asked at once:

"How old is she?"

"Why, Mr. Manager—"

"How! Sixteen!—Rather old, sheet, ahem! Don't like that much. But the main point, is she genteel?"

"Perfectly, sir! I have never know a more gentle creature."

"How long has she been in the city?"

"It is about eight days since she arrived here from Grimstead."

"Is she thoroughly schooled?"

"Mr. Thewell has given her some lessons."

"Well, if your conditions are not too hard, I think we shall agree."

"As to that, my dear sir, I leave it entirely to yourself; I think you will be perfectly satisfied, if you can bring her before the public. She is done shaire; shall I bring her up to you?"

"Bring her up to me!" replied Kemble with an ironical smile. "No, I thank you. Hand her over to my groom."

"Your groom, sir?"

"Yes. By and by I will go down and examine her. Let him take her to the stable for the present."

"What! to the stable!" cried the stranger, full of indignation.

"Certainly! where else? As you say that she is gentle, I shall try her in a short time. The end of Wooten is just writing a melo drama, in which I have to play. As soon as we have agreed upon the terms I shall make my debut upon her back."

"What! sir! upon the back of my daughter you will make you debut!—Sir, do you wish to insult me? I—"

"A thousand pardons, my dear sir! Do you not come from Cumberland?"

"No, I come from Grimstead."

"With a mare?"

"No! with my daughter, my child, whom you want me to hand over to your groom!"

"Upon my honor, I thought it took several minutes before the parties had sufficiently calmed to speak of the engagement of the young actress.

CONSOLATION OF HIGH CIVILIZATION AND BAD TEETH.—It is remarkable that this prevalence of disease of the teeth occurs to such an extent only on the race of mankind to which we belong. In the other branches of the human family, the disposition of the teeth to decay does not exist, or, where present does not prevail to such an extent. It would appear, indeed, as if a faulty structure of the teeth were an attribute of superior civilization, and that the more savage man becomes, the more perfect and impervious to decay are his teeth. In the negro and similar races, caries of the teeth seldom occurs. There is little doubt that many of the habits and customs which attend the advance of society in luxury and refinement are injurious to the teeth. Still, these can be looked upon only as very unintentional causes, and are quite insufficient to account for the evident predisposition of the teeth to decay, by which the civilized races are characterized. It would form much too abstruse a subject for these pages to inquire into the probable dependence which exists between the general cerebral development which is the undeniable result of civilization, and the deficiency in the bony structure of the teeth—which dependence we have little doubt will yet be recognized as forming the proximate cause of the defective teeth of the more civilized races of mankind.—*Nabal's Digestion and the Teeth.*

THE SPIES EXECUTED BY ROSECRANS.—The Winchester Bulletin gives the following account of this affair, which the Yankees have mixed up with so many sensational and incredible statements:

It appears that Lawrence Williams Orton went into the Federal lines and represented himself as belonging to Rosecrans' staff, and visited that officer's fortifications, made a complete map of the same, and in company with a man who assumed to be his (Orton's) adjutant, was furnished by our lines when the Yankee suspicions were aroused. Cavalry were sent in pursuit who overtook the two daring Confederates, captured them, and the said Williams we have already said, Orton, will be remembered by several in our midst, was once upon Gen. Bragg's staff, was Lieut. Col. of cavalry, but in the artillery since. He was near relation to Gen. Lee, of Virginia, and a braver man never lived.

The call for a meeting of the press of New York city, "to consider the subject of the nature, extent, and rightful limitations, if any, of the liberty of public journalists to criticise the acts of those charged with the conduct of the Government in time of war and civil convulsion," is signed by W. C. Prime, Park Godwin, James Brooks, Anson Herriet, *Horace Greely*, and Eaton Comstock.

When Mrs. Jackson reached Gen. Lee's headquarters in search of her wounded husband, she is said to have remarked: "I am told that Gen. Jackson lost his left arm." "Yes madam," was Gen. Lee's reply, reply, "and I have lost my right." What a just and touching tribute to the then suffering, and now dead hero!—*Savannah Republic.*

Condition of the South.

In reviewing the article form the correspondent *Mr. Colburn*—which we published in our edition of Saturday—the New York *World* says:

The military strength of the South is overrated. In Mr. Colburn's judgment, he certainly not been impressed by the duration of the war. He saw evidence enough to convince him that great masses of military stores had been accumulated in various parts of the Confederacy, and that the whole population was devoted to the cause of soldiers. His comments upon the strictness with which the military spirit rules the land alike for evil and for good; upon the official probity which it excites, and the individual recklessness of life which it educates, are also strikingly enlightening. What was plain enough before becomes by his clearer and still stronger narrative; that besten upon—the tests of war, the armies of the South are gaining steadily in temper and in spring. While such armies exist, the South can be held together and wielded by skill along the vast frontier of which it is clear as the sun at noonday that the progress of events must give the strategetical points of vantage can tend decisively near the goal of our efforts.

Not less is the strong delusion of starvation as a war measure dissipated by Mr. Colburn's observations. He found the land everywhere teeming with provisions, and all resources for life assured. Financial embarrassment and inadequate manufacturing facilities the stringency of the blockade may conspire to make existence uncomfortable in the South but they cannot make it impossible, and where life is there will hope and patience, even under worse of calamity, be inspired by passion, and able at least to live, to move, and fight, the millions of the rebellious South, it is once more fed before us, must be dealt with; if we are to win them back to the Union, as a foreign people of equal power and spirit, allowed to be. The war against them must be waged with the highest skill, the sternest energy, we can command; but it must be waged under the eagle eye of a statesmanship which can prepare conciliation in the midst of conquest, make victory the harbinger of justice, and anticipate the golden moment concealed by Heaven in every people contending for the right, when the right of force and the dawn of reason first mingle in the orient sky.

FIGHT AT MONTICELLO.—From official dispatches received here, we learn the following past enlarge of an engagement at Monticello, Kentucky.

On the 9th instant, the enemy advanced against Monticello with two regiments of cavalry, one a mounted infantry, and four pieces of artillery.—Gen. Hascall retired with a portion of his command six miles south of the town, checking the enemy from point to point. After wasting two hours Col. Black, Gen. Pegram burned the town, and pursued him until dark. His most substantial stand was in a dense forest, two miles south of Gen. Hascall's camp, through which, although the enemy had the advantage in position and numbers, Gen. Pegram slowly and steadily drove him. The distinguished gallantry of officers and men is highly commended.

Our loss was five killed and thirty wounded. The enemy's loss was killed and wounded. They had twenty six slightly, according to a Federal surgeon's report; but believed to be larger.

The banishment of Vallandigham by Lincoln, to the Confederate States, is a significant thing. It indicates that the Yankees have given up all hopes claimed that the Confederate were a part and parcel of the old Union, and have never formally admit to that there was or could be any secession or dissolution. Why then should Lincoln banish his political prisoners to one section any more than another? Why send them to the South, if the South is still regarded as a part of his administration? The truth is, the Federals have abandoned all idea of conquering the South.—They already regard us as a separate and independent people, and they are only now protracting the war by the devilish purpose of venting their malignant hate upon our unoffending and defenceless people. Robbery and murder are now their favorite pastime, and they indulge it in order to fill their purses, and gratify their lust.—*Winchester Bulletin.*

The Houston *Telegraph*, of the 6th inst, announces the return thereto of Gen. Magruder from the Rio Grande country, and his visit to the city.

One object of his visit to the Rio Grande was to cultivate friendly relations with the Mexicans. This he has succeeded admirably in. He was visited by Gov. Lopez, of Tamaulipas, and received him with all the honors due his station. The General and his staff were invited to a banquet in Matamoras, which they attended in a body. They were in return received with the most distinguished courtesy, and all vos'ed artillery, music, etc. The occasion was a gala day for Matamoras and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the feast.

The property of W. W. Corcoran, the wealthy banker of Washington, was to be seized under the Confiscation Act. Mr. Corcoran is now in Europe, and is charged with engineering the Confederate loan. His property is said to be worth over a million of dollars. He is father in law to Easton, Secretary to Slidell in France.

The revolt in Poland, is despite the most stupendous exertions of the Russians to suppress it. Victory alternates.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH!

CHATTANOOGA, June 17.—The enemy, finding our bombardment too hot, have abandoned their works on Little Folly Island, and evacuated the Island itself.

Northern papers concede a present defeat at Milliken's Bend as desperate and sanguinary. The rebels gave no quarter.

The latest Vicksburg accounts (Northern) say that Grant has doubled his rear against Johnston by fortifications as formidable as those of Vicksburg itself.

JACKSON, June 17.

Numerous couriers from Vicksburg have arrived within a few days; the reports are of the same stereotyped character.

Beyond the fact that Grant's sappers and miners are at work to blow up our works, there is nothing new.

A courier who arrived last night from Port Hudson, with dispatches for Gen. Johnston reports the garrison in fine condition and spirits.

Banks' force is estimated at 20,000. He also has abandoned the idea of storming the place and goes to ditching.

Official dispatches from Milliken's Bend state that our attack upon that place proved a failure.

The enemy had three lines of works. They were driven from their two outer lines, but made a desperate stand at the third, and with the assistance of their gunboats, repelled our forces.

Nothing is known outside of official circles respecting Kirby Smith's movements.

Advices from Memphis state that transports are still arriving from Vicksburg with wounded.

PASCOLA, June 18.

Yankee cavalry (two regiments) were reigning rains to cross the Tallahatchie yesterday at Yatts, 30 miles northeast of this point. Their strength would indicate mischief on a heavy scale. They will doubtless strike the road below this and cut off supplies to John ston.

I would not be at all surprised were they to make a raid through the state. They meet fact opposition here.

A dispatch this moment from Senatobia says the Yankees are crossing Cold Water.—Office closed. This is another force from Memphis.

Gen. Chalmers will be apt to intercept them. It is probably a preliminary movement to support Grant by land.

P. S. The cavalry have at Wyatt's marched in this direction. I may have to forward this from here, but will wait developments.

RICHMOND, June 18.

Winchester has been captured by General Ewell, and all of Milroy's army, munitions &c. Milroy escaped with an escort.

Gen. Edward Johnson captured 2000 prisoners on their way to join Milroy.

OPELIKA, June 18.—Officers from Port Hudson report all safe and in good spirits, with provisions for three months. Banks' force is reported at 30,000. Our force is 12,000, our loss 200.

HOW ARMANDO LOOKS.—According to the correspondent of the Chicago *Times* who is now with Burnside, Lincoln is now laid to be at sick with his shrivel appearance as compared with his looks of two years ago. He looks ten years older, and the expression of his face is haggard and careworn in the extreme. His eye is restless, and he is constantly wandering, at times with a vacant expression, at others in a manner indicative of positive terror. He has exactly the demeanor of a man whose rest is broken by remorse, and to whose pillow tranquil sleep is a stranger.

FOREIGN GRANTEE.—Gen. Rosecrans a few days ago, received the following pertinent letter, from an indigent private:

GENERAL: I have been in the service eighteen months, and have never received a cent. I desire a furlough for fifteen days, in order to return home and remove my family to the poor house." The General granted the furlough.

THE JOURNAL.

W. BREWER ..... Editor.

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For five months	1.00
For Less months	1.00
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MERIDIAN:

Saturday, : : : June 20, 1863

THE LATEST.

It will be seen by reference to our latest telegraphic news that the enemy is coming down upon us with a heavy raiding force. We do not doubt that they have an eye upon this point, or some other on the Southern road. We are forwarned, let us be forearmed.—Will the people of this proud commonwealth again prove recreant to their duty? Will they again make the name of Mississippian once so irreproachable, a synonym of cowardice!

The "Democracy" of Ohio have nominated Vallandigham for governor, and ex U. S. Senator George E. Pugh for lieutenant governor. The latter is a native of North Carolina.

Mr. Mason has gone to Paris, and in consequence of his visit, the gold ounces are all agog. Rumors of recognition are current.

Brig. General Edward Kirby, a Yankee general wounded at Chancellorsville, has since died. He was a relative of Lt. Gen. E. Kirby Smith.

Northern Peace Meetings.

At no time since the commencement of the war has popular clamor against it been so bold and unanimous as the Northern now. It promises to array its mongrel principles under one broad banner—that of peace. But we trust the South will not "lay the flattering unction to her soul" that her welfare is contemplated by these noisy fellows.—To subdue, should victory perch upon their standard, they would wing peace to the Union they now consider lost.—Grant, however, that the peace organization remains in power. Lincoln dares not relinquish his undertaking, and will not while he holds the reins of power, though the peace party should grow ever so predominant.

The arrest of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is made the pretext to get up a series of large and enthusiastic mass meetings," at which third-rate lawyers spout and rail. They have reduced these public demonstrations to a system, as they do everything else, and are perfect models in that line; but, unfortunately for us, they are fully understood by those whom they are intended to intimidate—the Abolition administration and its adherents. They place the proper valuation upon the "*free speech*" of the North. It is a harmless shaft to them.

A great victory for their arms will elicit the wildest exhibitions of devotion to the gridiron flag from all parties; a failure to "carry the cross" evokes a howl of execration upon the instigators of so profitless a war. It is a restless anxiety to appear on the stronger side: a keen desire, peculiarly Yankeish, to advantage Number 1 by any change that may occur in popular sentiment.

We ape a child when we permit such illusory gewgaws to distract our attention from the great question at issue. We cannot harbor a reasonable hope that the peace party will accomplish its object within the next twenty months, and the fate of empires have been decided in less time. Let us estimate these "mass meetings" properly, and not go into transports over vain demonstrations. The feats of politicians to manufacture political capital can benefit us at present very little.

The Yankee nation, taken altogether, is a prodigy—a life time wonder. It is adept in humbugery, a master hand at villainy, in which it is fully developed, and in falsehood it is a proficient. Not content with these, its nation can now boast of being pre-eminent in depravity, and beyond rivalry in immorality.

Yankee Hypocrisy.

What an outcry already horror! You Lee chivalry can raise over the fact that Grover III incited the Indian tribes to hostility against the American colonies. It furnished a theme for 4th of July orators for eighty years, and was deserted through respect to John Bowrs and his God defying projects. Then, too, what howls of pious(!) indignation were sent up by Yankee dissidents over the "harrowing details" of British atrocities to quell the Sepoy revolt. They shuddered to think that any people could be guilty of such diabolisms as laying human scalps and shooting Hindoos from mortars. With pharisaical self esteem they thanked God that they were not as other men.

Now, these saints are committing a catalogue of crimes that would fill volumes, and upon which demons look with envy and dismay. All their animal passions, so long curbed by self interest, are given full away, and they bid fair to rival the fierce Hun, who boasted that where his fitted trod grass would never grow. Utter desolation, indeed, marks their footsteps. Nor do they make any distinction between age, sex, or political proclivities. Age is no excuse, infirmities afford no protection, helplessness only invites aggression, and "loyalty" is no guaranty of safety for life or property.

Yankee philanthropy has been put to the test, and reveals a great store of baseness beneath the mask of sanctity.

RELEASED.—Francis P. Blair, Jr., son of F. P. Blair, of Missouri, appeared before the Mayor yesterday to answer the charges of stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel from Capt. John Taylor, but as the Captain failed to answer as a witness, the prisoner was discharged. Blair, as we are informed, was a Lieutenant in the Federal army, and was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville. When about being forwarded here for exchange, he declined going North, took the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, and has since joined a cavalry corps.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

He has proved to be an imposter, of course.

Our thanks are due Mr. JOHN B. DILLENEUTE for late papers.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Divine Service.

To-morrow evening at the Academy, at 8 P. M.

The next number of the "clarion" will be published at Meridian.—*Clarion, 19th.*

We cannot refrain from expressing our admiration at the untiring energy of Captain JOHN W. YOUNG, the quartermaster at this place, and his assistant, that efficient gentleman Dr. BASS. The duties of the quartermaster at this place make his office so obscure, and we commend the good judgment of the authorities in sending such competent men to so prominent a post. Their zeal will meet with its reward.

As ever, &c., CITIZEN ELLA.

MAL-EDITOR.—

Please ask the railroad agents here to see all their influence to keep the trains out of the way, so that persons can have access to the depot without being obliged to climb over or crawl under the cars. Have these agents no pity for the lame?

A fig for such gallantry.

As ever, &c., CITIZEN ELLA.

WE are requested to announce Rev. ANTONIOUS WILLIAMS as a candidate to represent Lauderdale county in the house of representatives of the next legislature. Election in October.

Married

At the residence of Frank Taylor, Esq., on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., by the Rev. W. C. Emerson, Mr. WILLIAM L. VAN HOOK, of Columbus, Miss., and Miss LIZZIE S. TAYLOR, of this place.

The fair bride and gallant bridegroom, having hitherto served the devotees of the "Art Preservative," will accept the congratulations of friends that their matrimonial barks may ever glide smoothly over the turbid waters of the river of life.

In Memoriam.

"How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest!
By fairy hands their knell is rung;
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honor comes a pilgrim grey,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall a while attend,
To guard a warrior bravely there."

JAMES L. CURRIE, a member of Co. G, 5th Alabama regiment, died June 2d, of wounds received in the field at Chancellorsville, Virginia on [illegible].

It is [illegible] unfamiliarity of early years appearing to me to dip the tear of sincere grief over the clay of my friend, so much so that at standing I feel at the loss of one whose youthful years gave such bright promises of future usefulness. His were the noble aspirations that make the good and the great, and in the coming [illegible] the mortal has been so prodigal and profuse. For purposes unsaid could cause [illegible] one to be ashamed of sustaining the affection.

Though the hand is [illegible] the [illegible] of the mind of my friend, the [illegible] be lost. He died on the field of battle, than which there is no richer death. Peace to thy slumbers.

MORGAN AND HIS MEN!

I BEG leave to announce to the public that I have just finished the publication of the first GREAT NOVEL of this kind, and of indeed deeds, entitled

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On account of the scarcity of materials, we were compelled to reduce this edition to very limited number, and it is very urgently for the same reason, that we might be able to publish a second; hence all those who wish to secure a copy of that historical Novel, will do well to call in time.

S. H. GOETZEL,
Mobile Ala.

June 13-1m

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE!

ON THE

Southern Rail Road

ON and after Sunday, February 2, 1863, the passenger trains of the Southern Rail Road Company will leave this city and Meridian daily, according to the following

SCHEDULE:

GOING EASTWARD.

Leave Vicksburg at	12:05 p
Leaves Jackson Junction at	5:45 "
Arrive at Meridian at	2:00 a
GOING WESTWARD:	
Leaves Meridian at	7:00 a
Leaves Jackson Junction at	3:30 p
Arrives at Vicksburg at	10:30 "

GOING EASTWARD:

Accommodation train leaves Vicksburg at 3:00 p
Arrives at Jackson Junction at 8:00 "

GOING WESTWARD:

Leaves Jackson Junction at 6:00 a
Arrives at Vicksburg at 1:30 p

Freight trains leave Vicksburg and Meridian daily.

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